

Rain Monday, with lower temperature; Tuesday clearing; brisk west to northwest winds.

The Washington Times.

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1902.

Price Two Cents.

RACE WAR BREAKS OUT IN OKLAHOMA

Negroes and Whites Engage in Hand to Hand Battle.

BOTH SIDES ARMED WITH RIFLES

Blacks, Driven From Lawton, Band Near Fort Sill to Kill.

ONE OF NUMBER MEETS DEATH

Trouble Outcome of Refusal of Ballot—Citizens Ready for a Night Attack, But Have Issued a Plea for Troops—Battle Hourly Expected.

WICHITA, Kan., April 6.—The town of Lawton, Okla., is aroused over a race war which broke out yesterday afternoon and which is now raging. This morning the negroes and whites engaged in a hand to hand battle, and as a result about forty negroes have been expelled from the city limits.

These negroes are heavily armed and will force their way back to their homes tonight, they claim. The negroes remaining in town have gathered in a body near the Rock Island tracks and are going to assist their friends.

The citizens of Lawton have asked for troops, claiming that the city police cannot handle the trouble. A number of citizens have volunteered as special officers.

One Negro Killed.
In the fight which took place along the Rock Island tracks early today one negro, George Fitzgerald, was seriously injured by being hit in the head with a pick-axe. He has been removed to his home and should be able to die the negroes claim they must be accorded the right of shooting his murderer, a young white fellow, or they will take the town.

Some of the white citizens have gathered in the courthouse square tonight and are surrounded themselves with armed guards to stand off any invasion of the negro element.

Territorial Senator Stevens, who last night wired Governor Ferguson asking that troops be placed in readiness to send to Lawton, stated that he had the assurance that the troops would be forthcoming when he had the call.

Led by a Blacksmith.
The negroes are led by James Alexander, a blacksmith. He claims to have 300 young negro men behind him, and that all of them are well armed and will file in at a moment's notice.

Regarding the explosion of forty negroes from Lawton by whites this morning, he said the negroes left because they were not quite ready for fighting. He claims to have had much difficulty in keeping them from attacking the whites when Fitzgerald was injured.

Mobilized Near Fort Sill.
Fort Sill, which is but a short distance from Lawton, is being made the mobilizing point of the negroes tonight. They are armed with Winchester rifles and are supplied with plenty of ammunition.

The white people have made ready for an attack and have an organization of about three hundred who will enter the battle. The trouble between the negroes commenced on April 1, when the negroes attempted to vote in the city election and were refused the privilege.

Lawton is being populated by people from Texas, and they have made numerous threats to drive negroes out of town. The negroes have found it hard to get work for months past, and this winter many of their number actually starved rather than leave the town where they made such a strong fight for entrance.

Fight on Election Day.
On election day there occurred numerous street fights between whites and negroes, and Saturday morning notices were posted about the town notifying the negroes to be out of Lawton Saturday night. This order was changed to Monday morning.

Today the negroes tore down many of these signs and set fire to them. In return the whites have already burned the schoolhouse where the negroes went to school, and tonight they are threatening to fire their churches.

In this church a number of negro women are gathered, and will remain there until the siege is over.

AMERICANS MORE TOLERANT.

Hawtrey, the English Actor, Speaks Enthusiastically at a Dinner in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Mr. Hawtrey, at a dinner given in his honor, spoke in the usual terms used by an actor returning from America and intending to go back to that country. He said he considered that Americans were more earnest theatre-goers than Englishmen.

"In America the theatre is almost a national recreation, while in England it is horse racing," said Mr. Hawtrey. "A majority of the people of England are more interested in the decision of a big race than in the best play ever brought out."

"In America it is not so. The people there are enthusiastic to a degree and are more tolerant. They go to see a play hoping and wishing to be amused. They often overlook what is faulty for spots that might be good. The Americans are also very attentive and always come in time."

THREE KILLED IN FIGHTS.

West Virginians Break All Saturday Night Death Records.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 6.—Three killings are reported from interior counties as the record for Saturday.

On Kenney's Creek, near Winona, Jacob Jones, a young miner, was shot by Jim Pruett. Pruett escaped. The tragedy occurred in a questionable resort and the entire crowd present are said to have been drunk.

Charles Bane, colored, was shot in the heart by William Kell at West Graham. They quarreled over an account. Kell gave himself up and claims self-defence. The third tragedy was near Harver, in Raleigh County. Jim Laver was the victim and Jeff Lemon is said to have committed the murder with a shotgun.

COLONEL ESPADO FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON.

Filipino Leader Took Oath of Allegiance and Then Joined Insurgents.

MANILA, April 6.—Colonel Espado, who surrendered and took the oath of allegiance in 1901, and later rejoined the insurgents, was recaptured recently.

His trial resulted in his conviction, and he was sentenced to death, but his punishment has been commuted to imprisonment for life. This is the first important conviction under the treason law.

The cholera returns show an average number of cases. The authorities anticipate a prolonged epidemic visitation.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith has arrived here from Samar. He will testify tomorrow at the court-martial of Major Waller.

ART GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Fire in Baltimore Y. M. C. A. Building Destroys Plaster Casts.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Half of the winter work of the Central Y. M. C. A. manual training classes went up in smoke this afternoon at the Association Building, Charles and Saratoga Streets.

Plaster casts were cracked and blackened, drawings and designs were scorched, and wood carvings were charred, and the money lost, according to Secretary Arthur Truitt, was \$2,000. The actual loss, however, was much greater, for many things burned cannot be replaced.

The fire was discovered shortly after 3 o'clock, and the energy of the firemen confined it to its place of origin—the manual training room on the third floor, in the southeast corner.

How it began is unknown. When it was discovered the entire room was ablaze, and in a few moments it was a wreck. Many of the destroyed specimens of students' work were those exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. jubilee convention at Boston last June.

The four prize certificates won by the local workers were saved, and a good many of the casts, it is thought, may be renovated and cleaned. An exhibition had been planned for next Thursday night, and though many of the star exhibits were burned, Secretary Truitt said this afternoon that the remainder will be placed on view.

When the fire was discovered a number of men were in the room. One of them, a second floor, awaiting the opening of the university year, it would enable them to enter the varied life of college, but if the amount was also intended to serve for vacation expenses, it would make it impossible, at any rate inadvisable, to come to Christ Church.

Dr. Magrath, provost of Queen's College, and formerly vice-chancellor, gives hearty approval to the scheme. He says: "Too many colonial and American visitors never get beyond the hotel life of England."

As to the position of the Rhodes scholars, he is quite willing to put them on a level in the colleges with English scholars, provided the educational test is adequate.

As to the German Scholarships.

Dr. Stevenson, of Exeter, says he expects that the German scholars will be chiefly bringing teachers to perfect themselves in the higher English branches.

One or two other deans expressed appreciation of Mr. Rhodes' purpose, but all evidently wished to think further before giving full expression to their ideas. One or two pointed out that a couple of hundred new undergraduates would be a mere drop in the bucket, and said that as far as influence went they must be absorbed by the rest of the undergraduates.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GERMANS.

Press of Germany Express Satisfaction Over Cecil Rhodes' Liberality.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch to the "Standard" from Berlin says that almost all the German press express satisfaction with the liberality of the clause of Mr. Rhodes' will that refers to German scholarships.

They consider that it will greatly contribute to extend and deepen in Germany a better knowledge of England and English life and customs, ignorance of which has caused so many misunderstandings and estrangements. The "Cologne Gazette" says that Emperor William has declared his readiness to nominate young Germans for the scholarships.

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LORD ROSEBERY MAY BE TRUSTEE

Wanted as Head of Fund Established by Rhodes.

ENGLISH SCHOLARS APPROVE

Appreciate Benefactor's Purpose in Establishing Scholarships by Terms of His Will—"London Times" Considers Rosebery Peculiarly Adapted.

LONDON, April 7.—The "Times" expresses the hope that Lord Rosebery will undertake the presidency of the trust under Mr. Rhodes' will, as the other trustees do not have any peculiar knowledge or aptitude qualifying them in taking charge of a great academic movement.

Lord Rosebery's name, as the "Times" suggests, should certainly have greater weight than that of any of the other trustees, so far as Oxford University goes. He is an Oxford man with the qualities and defects of that type of man strongly marked. No one who understands things properly would object to Lord Rosebery, not even having taken a degree.

Studied on a Stage Coach.
To get a degree Mr. Rhodes worked as hard in South Africa as he did at consolidating the concern known as the De Beers Mining Company. Sir Charles Warren first met him reading for an Oxford examination on a stage coach going to Bulawayo. Lord Rosebery on the other hand left the university before he could take a degree rather than abandon the racing stable he was then running.

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A BRITISH ESTIMATE OF THE BOERS IN THE FIELD

News Agency Declares Total Number is About 8000 Men.

LONDON, April 6.—A news agency despatch from Pretoria attempts to give a careful computation of the Boers now in the field.

Omitting its details, which must be purely conjectural, the total is placed at something over 8,000, scattered from Zoutpansburg on the north to Sutherland on the south, and from Gariep on the west to Plet River on the east.

The same despatch, dealing with the Cape Colony, gives details, which must also be more or less doubtful, adding an enormous tract of country where the Boers are able to wander, and says that while it is difficult to realize, there is yet scarcely a Boer commando that is not liable to be disturbed any day by the British columns.

SMALLPOX IN NORFOLK.

Strict Measures to Be Inaugurated to Suppress Disease.

NORFOLK, Va., April 5.—Smallpox has been discovered in a quarter where mainly negroes live, and presumably has invaded the city jail here. Measures to suppress it are to be inaugurated.

The police force of 100 men have been ordered to report for duty at 6 o'clock tomorrow. They will guard in a vacant lot 536 prisoners, nearly all colored, who will be taken from jail and vaccinated while the jail is being disinfected.

Very few cases of smallpox have been discovered, and none among white people, but the authorities, knowing that the disease has a foothold in Northern cities, mean that it shall gain none here.

Dives are being visited by the police and everybody within is being vaccinated by force when necessary. The colored people are cautioned against taking any submit to it unless force is used.

MANY MEET DEATH AT FOOTBALL GAME

Stand Collapses, Throwing Occupants Into Heap of Tangled Iron.

GLASGOW SCENE OF ACCIDENT

Twenty-one Reported Killed, While Several Hundred Are Suffering From Serious Injuries—Extraordinary Scene of Carnage.

GLASGOW, April 6.—The appalling extent of the accident at the international football match at Ibrox Park yesterday afternoon, brief details of which were cabled yesterday, only became known today.

Eighty thousand persons assembled to witness a game between Scottish and English players. The authorities imagined that every precaution had been taken for the safety of the public but without warning the 25-yrds stand, containing a dozen tiers of seats, collapsed and the structure was precipitated thirty feet, falling in a heap of tangled timbers and iron work, in which hundreds of persons were struggling for their lives.

Panic Ensued.
The collapse was hidden from a majority of the spectators, who were intent upon the game, and they did not learn of it until hundreds of people streaming with blood fled in a panic to the playing ground.

Even then it was assumed that a minor, ordinary mishap had occurred. The authorities encouraged this belief and allowed the game to continue with the unlooked result that a great game was played, accompanied by the customary cheers, while behind the scenes the air was rent with the groans of the dying.

The work of rescue was hastened and all available men were sent to the injured were removed as rapidly as possible to the headquarters of the First Aid Club and then taken to the hospitals or home.

Several died on the ground, others at the headquarters, while still others died in the hospitals. There was a procession of injured carried on stretchers and in ambulances through the gates of the ground while the game was proceeding.

Many May Die.
Twenty-one are already dead. Fully 250 were injured, of which number 150, who were seriously hurt, were taken to hospitals. A majority of the cases are broken limbs and contusions. Many of the victims suffered ghastly face wounds. Most of those who fell were young artisans. Further deaths are expected.

A doctor, in an interview, said there was an extraordinary scene of carnage. The injured were nearly all seriously hurt. Some of them were terribly crushed, and found it most difficult to breathe. Many of those who were seriously hurt were driven to their homes.

WOOLEN MILL STRIKE GROWS.

Clothing Interests Fear It May Not Meet Plans for Season.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—A strike is now on in many of the mills of the American Woollen Company and is apparently still spreading. The strikes are sympathetic ones. Aside from the mills in Olneyville and neighborhood there is no grievance among the workers.

The strike started in the Olneyville mills something like two months ago. It looked like a little thing at first, but instead of being settled it spread to the other "trust" mills in Olneyville, and a few days later the company shut down all its mills, throwing some 10,000 men out of work.

Now eleven out of the twenty-eight mills owned by the company have struck, the last mill affected being the New Britain, Conn., plant.

Several of the mills have been forced to shut down altogether, but in most of them the departments other than weaving are still running. The total number of looms operated by the company is somewhere less than 5,000, and 12,000 men are now idle.

The strike has approached the stage where the clothing interests of the country are deeply concerned lest they shall not be able to get the goods to meet the plans they have made for the season.

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KENTUCKY FEARS A FINANCIAL PANIC

Were All Promised Three for One.

Reports from Lexington, Ky., state that the Blue Grass Commonwealth is on the brink of a financial panic that is likely to affect thousands of its poorer citizens. Recently the Government refused the use of the mails to a dozen or more investment concerns, and since that time many have failed.

The companies have collected more than \$3,000,000, with promise to pay three for one invested.

MURDER FOLLOWS QUARREL.

Uncle and Nephew Disagreed Over Politics—Latter Used Shotgun.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—Jeff Seebree, a young farmer, nineteen years old, this morning shot and instantly killed his uncle Joseph H. Amberton, who runs a ferryboat at Greensboro, Tenn.

They had quarreled in the morning over family matters and politics and Seebree went to town, secured a shotgun, and on his return killed his uncle. Many passengers on the boat witnessed the tragedy.

Government Called Turn.
Six months ago the Postoffice Department refused longer to allow the companies, excepting two, the use of its mails, so failures began. First there were assignments, but when it was found the companies showed no assets receivers were asked for.

Two of these receivers have recently reported. The report offered in the Circuit Court is from George C. Webb, receiver for the United States Mutual Investment Company, incorporated three years ago, purporting to have a paid up capital stock of \$100,000.

After stating that he found in cash but \$20.40, and the office fixtures, upon which there was a landlord's lien, besides a lot of mortgages upon real estate, the receiver declares that there are many outstanding notes which he could not get hold of.

Took Out Shares.
The receiver reports that the capital stock was listed at \$100,000, subscribed as follows: J. H. Baker, 25 shares, \$1,250; O. R. Marshall, 25 shares, \$1,250; J. T. Uppington, 25 shares, \$1,250; F. H. Norton, 25 shares, \$1,250; J. D. Walker, 25 shares, \$1,250; J. P. Moore, 25 shares, \$1,250; George Copeland, 25 shares, \$1,250; A. W. Kratzer, 10 shares, \$500; W. B. Hawkins, 10 shares, \$500.

For these amounts, the report says, the subscribers gave notes which were finally surrendered to them in lieu of earned increments on their shares.

It further appears, says the receiver, that the company loaned \$2,500 to A. W. Kratzer, a stockholder and director of the company, which was secured by real estate mortgage. The receiver says, on this point:

"The receiver is informed that these notes, by order of George Copeland, one of the directors and stockholders, and at the time the secretary of the company, were sent and surrendered to said Kratzer without any consideration therefor, and the only claim against said Kratzer in lieu of said notes, as the receiver is informed, is simply a charge against him on the books of the company for said amount."

To Hold Kratzer.
The receiver asks whether a rule should not issue against Kratzer. The receiver again submits whether Copeland's bondsmen should not be held liable for the Kratzer transaction.

The receiver says he is further informed by the books of the company that between September and November, 1900, the company advanced \$5,000 to the Anderson County Telephone Company, secured by certain coupons issued to them by the investment company, and Copeland and Kratzer's interest in the company's capital stock.

"It appears that whether Copeland nor Kratzer ever paid a dollar upon this capital," says the report, "and that it was worthless, as also were the coupons they undertook to transfer."

Transfer of Coupons.
The receiver then cites the transfer of the company's coupons amounting to \$132,575.50, to the Germania Guaranty Company of Covington, also notes to the amount of \$5,537.02, along with \$500 cash. The receiver reports that the transfer was improper and again suggests a rule against the Germania.

The receiver says he is unable to make out